portion of the chamber and supports a substrate 24 during processing. The pedestal 18 is connected to a cathode power supply 5 which typically biases the pedestal to a negative voltage. A protective edge ring 22 is disposed on the upper surface 20 of the pedestal 18 and defines a perimeter in which a substrate 24 is positioned during processing. A cathode liner 34 may be disposed in the chamber to surround the pedestal 18 and form a sacrificial deposition area which can be easily removed and cleaned. Similarly, an anode liner 32 may be disposed about the interior of the sidewall 4 to provide a removable surface on which deposition can occur during processing and be easily removed for cleaning. An array 130 of induction coils is disposed above the energy transparent window 48 and will be described in detail below. Process gases are introduced into the etch chamber 2 via a variety of means (not shown), such as by a lower gas feed 196 as shown in Figures 9 and 10. Excessive process gases and volatile compounds produced during processing are exhausted through a gas outlet 36 by a vacuum pump (not shown). The chamber also includes a slit opening 26 through which substrates enter and exit the processing chamber.

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 19-25, with the following paragraph:

Figures 2-3 depict the wedge shape of each of the eight induction coils 140, 142 in the array 130, the coils being equally spaced around the azimuth of the chamber lid 8. As shown in Figures 2 and 3, each coil 140, 142 has a number of turns of copper wire 143 wound around a hollow coil form 150. Each coil form has a wedge-shaped top surface 154 and a U-shaped cross section when viewed from the side. Specifically, each coil form 150 consists of a curved, rectangular, wide outer surface 153; an almost triangular, wedge-shaped top surface 154; and a curved, narrow, inner tip surface 155. The azimuthal sides 144 of each coil form are open.

Please replace the paragraph at page 9, lines 12-27, with the following paragraph:

Figures 5 and 6 are a bottom and top view of top and bottom plates 92, 94, respectively. The groove 100 is formed in the lower surface of the top plate 92 and extends from an inlet/outlet, referred to herein as a feedthrough pocket 66, located at the perimeter of the window 48 inwardly toward the center of the window 48. The feedthrough pocket 66 has a first and second diameter which define a pocket shoulder 76 therebetween on which an o-ring can be compressed to form a seal between the retaining ring, the feedthrough pocket 66 of the window and the feedthrough, the latter two will be described in more detail below. The feedthrough pockets are preferably symmetrically arranged about the window for ease in alignment with the retaining ring and the window and to provide uniform flow of fluids into and out of the window. The groove 100 then forms a semicircular pattern as the groove extends outwardly to another inlet/outlet corresponding to a second feedthrough pocket 66 disposed on the outer perimeter of the window 48. Similarly, a groove 112 is formed in the upper surface of the bottom plate 94 and is adapted to mate with the channel 100 of the top plate when the plates are sealed together. The outer perimeter of the bottom plate 94 includes a shoulder 88 (as shown in Figure 8) which assists in aligning the window in the inner diameter of the chamber and supporting the window on the chamber sidewall 4.

Please replace the paragraph at page 14, lines 9-22, with the following paragraph:

A cooling assembly of the invention is provided to deliver a cooling fluid to the electrode plate 212. Channels 64 are formed in the electrode plate 212 and are connected to a source of fluid by one or more feedthroughs 54 disposed through the support frame 214 and backing plate 280. The backing plate 280 and support frame 214 provide a channel in which the feedthrough is disposed to connect to the electrode plate 212 to deliver fluid thereto. The connection to the electrode plate 212 can be formed as shown in the embodiment of Figures 1 and 4-8 described above. The plate 212 is formed of two facing members which may be made of the same or different materials similarly to the embodiments described above. In addition, the channels 64